

CONFLAGRATION AT HANKOW STARTED BY RIOTING REBELS

Attempt At Revolution Is
Quelled By Government Troops

LOOTING STOPPED

Flames Started Back Of
Japanese Concession; Foreign Woman Shot

Telegrams to local Chinese business men, last night, confirmed the news that there has been a serious fire accompanied by rioting and looting in Hankow. The outbreak was led by the railway guards, who mutinied and started trouble outside the Settlements, back of the Japanese concession.

They are said to have attacked both the native city and Wuchang.

The fire which resulted from the outbreak appears to have spread to a most alarming extent and one reliable estimate which has reached here places the damage at Tls. 1,200,000. From the Chinese houses where it started, the conflagration reached to the Friedrichstrasse, bordering the German Concession.

It is understood that several blocks of this were burnt out. The Robert Dollar and Diederichsen lumber yards were saved and other firms, including the Foster-McClellan Co., having branches in Hankow have received wires that their godowns are safe.

General Sun Tae-jen, a former Tutor of Fukien, has been appointed by the Government to lead 10,000 Northern troops into Hunan, where the conditions are panicky. He has already arrived at Hankow and his army is stationed four miles outside the city.

Shoot People Indiscriminately

Reuter's Pacific Service The China Press

Hankow, July 31.—An attempt was made last night to create a revolution. The trouble commenced at 8 o'clock, behind the Japanese Concession. Native houses were set on fire and shortly the road bordering the Concessions, as far as the Russian Concession, was all ablaze.

Innocent Chinese were shot at indiscriminately and many were killed. Looting also took place.

The police and volunteers of the Concessions prevented the entry of Chinese. One foreign woman, in a bar at the back of the German Concession, was shot through the neck by a sniper in a house opposite.

On the arrival of Government troops, the trouble subsided and at 2 o'clock this morning all was quiet. The Government troops remained patrolling the roads.

Rioters Wear Arm-Bands

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Hankow, July 30.—A serious revolutionary outbreak occurred in Hankow tonight. Hundreds of rebels, wearing white arm-bands, were ravaging the Chinese quarters behind the German Concession, shooting and setting houses afire. The Government troops were nowhere to be seen. Wuchang, Hanyang and Hankow City are, so far, quiet.

ALL INDIA'S DEMANDS FOR SUPPLIES FILLED

Mesopotamia Force Receives
All Medical Stores Re-
quisitioned For

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 28.—Mr. H. W. Forster, of the War Office, states that, for several months, all demands from India for supplies have been fulfilled and large quantities have been and are being despatched from reserves in the Mediterranean. All demands for medical stores for Mesopotamia have been fulfilled. The War Office has now taken over the supply of the latter and will promptly meet any further demands.

Ambassador Gerard Strove To Secure Postponement Of Capt. Fryatt's Court-martial

'Pirates' Terror' Sentenced in Morning, Shot Same Evening; Intense Indignation of Neutrals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 30.—Captain Fryatt, of the Great Eastern's s.s. Brussels, was tried by court-martial at Bruges for attempting to ram U-23 on March 23. The charge is said to be founded on an inscription regarding the sinking of a submarine on a gold watch alleged to have been found on the Captain, but up to the present, no details of the trial have been received.

Prior to the trial, Viscount Grey telephoned to the American Ambassador at Berlin, asking him to secure proper defence for Captain Fryatt, adding that the British Government considered his action perfectly legitimate, as it was essentially defensive and on the same footing as the use of its armament for defensive purposes by an armed vessel to resist capture, which both America and Great Britain hold in an undoubted right.

Protest to America

Viscount Grey yesterday drew the attention of the American Ambassador to Reuter's message from Amsterdam giving the German official account of the execution of Captain Fryatt. He says that it is difficult to believe that a master of a merchantman has been deliberately shot in cold blood for an action which was the only chance of saving his ship with all on board after German submarines adopted the practice of sinking merchantmen without warning, regardless of the loss of lives.

If the German Government has perpetrated such a crime against British prisoners, it constitutes a very serious condition of affairs. Viscount Grey therefore requested the American Ambassador to make urgent inquiry in Berlin, with a view to securing a full and undoubted account of the facts.

Mr. Gerard's Efforts

Mr. Page, the American Ambassador, has replied to Viscount Grey, enclosing a paraphrase of a telegram from Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, which says that he wrote to the German Foreign Office, on the 20th and 22nd, regarding Captain Fryatt and requesting an opportunity to engage counsel for him. Mr. Gerard received a verbal reply, on the 26th, stating that Captain Fryatt's trial had been fixed to take place at Bruges, on the 27th and the Foreign Office had requested a postponement, if possible.

A written reply, on the 27th, stated that a postponement of the trial was impossible, as the German submarine witnesses could not be further detained. The German authorities appointed a major to defend Captain Fryatt.

Lord Newton, who is in charge of the Prisoners Department, interviewed by Reuter's Agency, said that the master of a merchantman is entitled to do everything possible to

SOLUTION OF MEXICAN DIFFERENCES REACHED

Joint Commission To Finally
Settle Affairs Is Considered Probable

Reuter's Service

Washington, July 28.—The Mexican Ambassador indicates that a satisfactory solution of the differences between Mexico and the United States has been reached. It is believed that President Carranza has agreed to a joint commission.

TURKEY LOSES CHANCE OF RUMANIAN SUPPLIES

All Conversations on Question
Of Arranging for Exchange
Are Broken Off

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukarest, July 29.—All conversations between Turkey and Rumania regarding an exchange of supplies have been broken off.

GUNS ARE BATTERING AT CANTON'S SUBURBS; FIGHT IS CONTINUOUS

Shameen Hears Rifle-Firing;
Refugees Pouring Into Hongkong for Safety

TUCHUNS FORM ALLIANCE

Combine to Oppose Influence Of
Kuomintang in Effort To
Pack Offices

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Hongkong, July 31.—Fighting is occurring in the proximity of Canton city. Rifle firing is distinctly audible on Shameen. A record number of refugees are arriving here.

It must be remembered that, when the incident occurred, in March, 1915, not 1916 as stated, the Germans were sinking even neutral vessels without warning. It would be rash to suppose that Great Britain in no circumstances would retaliate.

"The Cabinet," he said, "is devoting serious attention to the affair. It is impossible to confine oneself to fruitless expostulation. This may be only the prelude to even more savage German warfare. In itself it is evidence of the desperate situation in which Germany is placed."

In all parts of the world, horror is expressed at the execution of Captain Fryatt. The Dutch press is especially severe in its denunciation of "this cowardly, wicked and hateful revenge." A crowd at Rotterdam, on Saturday, smashed the windows of the German Consulate.

"Surpasses Cavell Case"

The newspapers express the utmost horror and indignation at the execution of Captain Fryatt, saying that it surpasses the crime of executing Miss Cavell, because it is in defiance of German sea law itself.

The manager of the Great Eastern Railway says that Captain Fryatt's only offence was that of escaping a submarine, three or four months ago.

Captain Fryatt leaves a widow and seven children at Dovercourt, where he was nicknamed the "Pirates' Terror," because of the skill with which he沉没ed submarines. The Germans hated him, because he mocked their submarines.

Neutrals' Indignation

New York, July 30.—The newspapers condemn Captain Fryatt's execution unreservedly. The New York Herald contrasts the deed with Great Britain's treatment of the crews of German submarines and Zeppelins. The New York Globe says that no pro-German in the United States can now fail to understand why the world fears German success.

Amsterdam, July 29.—The murder of Captain Fryatt has caused intense indignation in Holland, where it is compared to the execution of Miss Cavell. The Telegraaf says it is a burning shame, calling for vengeance.

The Telegraaf states that sentence on Captain Fryatt was pronounced on Thursday morning and he was executed in the evening, on an isolated plot of ground near the harbor. An alderman of Bruges witnessed the execution.

Paris, July 30.—The newspapers describe the execution of Captain Fryatt as murder.

Appointment For C. C. Wu

The China Times says that Wu Chao-chu, it is reported, will be appointed a Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. Sun Pei or Hsiao Hsin-jung will be appointed Vice-Minister of Home Affairs.

N. ZEALAND COMPROBATION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Wellington (N.Z.), July 28.—The Compulsion Bill has passed both Houses of Parliament.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Aug. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Aug. 4
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Aug. 4

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 12

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Aug. 18

For Europe, via Suez:

Per M.M. s.s. Polynesia Aug. 5

Per P. & O. s.s. Novara Aug. 6

Per M.M. s.s. Athos Aug. 16

MAILS TO ARRIVE:

The French mail of June 25 are

expected to arrive here at 6 a.m. on

Friday, August 4. Will leave Hongkong at 6 p.m. today, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

The P. & O. s.s. Nore with the London mail of June 29 is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on August 4.

The French mail of July 9 is due at Hongkong on August 12, and here on August 16. Left Colombo on July 28, per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic.

The French mails of July 23 are due at Hongkong on August 24, and here on August 28. Left Port Said on July 23 per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

The French mails of August 6 are due at Hongkong on September 7, and here on September 11. Expected to leave Marseilles on August 6, per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat.

The French mails of July 23 are due at Hongkong on August 24, and here on August 28. Left Port Said on July 23 per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

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July 16 and 28. These figures are exclusive of the 1,600 officers captured.

VICTORIOUS PROGRESS CONTINUES

The victorious progress of the Russians continued on Saturday in the regions of the Stokhod and Kovel and also, south of the Dnieper, in the direction of Stanislavoff. The enemy are retiring everywhere.

The Russians continue their successes in the Stokhod region. They took a thousand prisoners on Saturday.

They are also advancing south of the Rzischchey-Kovel railway, after breaking the enemy's front. Here they captured another 417 Germans.

The Russian successes west of Lutsk have improved their line. Indeed, from the Vladimir-Volynsk main road to Tarnopol, their line is ideal, cannot be threatened and is favorable to the development of their offensive. The latest break through in the region of Lutsk threatens Kovel not only from the Stokhod side, but also from the south.

There are great rejoicing in Petrograd over these successes.

ADVANCE ON KOVEL

London, July 30.—The Russians are consolidating the positions they have captured on the left bank of the Stokhod and are advancing towards Kovel, at Brody and south of the Dnieper.

The Turks assume an unsuccessful offensive west of Gumishkhan. The Russians again expelled the Turks from organized positions in the directions of Sivas and Kharput.

A dozen German aeroplanes dropped 40 bombs on Dvinsk. Russian aviators drove them off. One German machine was brought down. The Russians raided Yolovka station and also brought down a German machine east of Baranovitch.

WARS TIDE CHANGES, BUT LONG FIGHT YET

Tsar's War Minister Declares Much To Be Done Before German Technique Broken

(REUTER'S AGENCEY WAR SERVICE)

Petrograd, July 28.—The Russian Minister of War, interviewed by a representative of the Russko Slovo, said that the tide of war turned with the exhaustion of men proceeding alongside the exhaustion of products and with the German initiative in the fighting transferred to the Allies, the spirit of whose troops is very high, but it will be a prolonged struggle before the German technique is finally broken.

REMODELED SERB ARMY SECURES FIRST SUCCESS

DRIVES BULGARS FROM RIDGE IN GREEK TERRITORY, HOLDS IT AGAINST ARTILLERY

(REUTER'S AGENCEY WAR SERVICE)

Salonica, July 28.—The Servian army has been recently leaving for the front. When it arrived at the rail-head, infantry were sent to occupy a ridge inside the Greek frontier, north of Voden.

They found the Bulgarians in occupation and immediately attacked and drove them out. The Bulgarians are now shelling the ridge.

WITTENBERG DOCTORS GIVEN GOLD MEDALS

(REUTER'S AGENCEY WAR SERVICE)

London, July 29.—The Order of St. John of Jerusalem has conferred gold medals on Major Priestley, Captain Vidal and Captain Lauder, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, for saving life at Wittenberg Camp, in Germany.

SGT. MAJ. BRADISH DEAD LT. SCUDAMORE WRITES

SCUDAMORE AND ORR, OTHER OLD MEMBERS OF S.M.P., ARE BOTH WOUNDED

A letter that has just been received from Lieutenant Scudamore, formerly of the Municipal Police, gives some vivid details of the recent fighting in France and brings news of the death in action of Sergeant Major Bradish, also a former member of the S. M. P. Lieutenant Scudamore was wounded at about the same time.

One paragraph in the letter gives an indication of the deadly fighting that is in progress. Lieut. Scudamore says that his battalion went into action with 23 officers. Of these seven were killed, fifteen wounded and one remaining has not been heard from.

In referring to Sgt. Major Bradish he says that they had all hoped that he was only wounded. But two officers of the 10th Yorks—Bradish's regiment—told him for certain that the sergeant major was killed in action on July 1.

Lieutenant Scudamore said that the fight began at 7.30 in the morning. They went out of the trenches and things were very lively for them until they had carried the first line of the German trenches and penetrated 1,000 yards beyond. There he was brought down by a machine-gun bullet which passed through the flesh of his left arm. The letter was written from a hospital in England where he had just arrived.

Lieutenant Scudamore says that Sergeant Orr, also a former member of the local police, was wounded but he failed to state how severely. Bradish's death will cause additional regret through the fact that it was only quite recently that it was definitely established that he was well. Early in the war, Bradish was three or four times reported killed, but each time his friends were relieved by contradictions.

At last he was wounded, but made a full recovery and went back to the firing line, where he has now met his end. Bradish was one of the Settlement's most prominent athletes.

SHIPPING BULLETINS

We learn locally that two cargo-boats ordered from the Mitsu Bishi Ship-building Yard, Nagasaki, by the South Manchuria Railway Co. to be used as colliers between Dalny and South China, Singapore and other parts are nearing the launching period.

The through traffic on the Siberian Railway from Vladivostock, Japan and the South is so large that one train a week is not enough to meet the demand; no passengers can be booked from Tientsin except for some time in advance. It is stated that at Tientsin, the company had to refuse six would-be travellers last week.

A welcome message comes to hand which states that a steamer service between Vladivostock and American Pacific ports by the Russian Volunteer Fleet, which was once suspended, is to be resumed shortly. The s.s. Angara, ex-Anegawa Maru, which was restored to Russian possession by the Japanese Government will be the first on the run.

The Messageries Maritimes issued a notice yesterday to the effect that the French mail of July 9 is due at Shanghai on August 16, per the company's s.s. Armand Behic. She is one of the company's smaller steamers, but nevertheless a good passenger boat. She was built in 1892, by the Messageries Maritimes works at La Ciotat, and has a gross tonnage of 6,385 tons. She is a steel screw steamer, and has three decks, as well as a spar deck. Her length is 436.6 feet, her breadth 50.1, and her depth 36.8. All her engines were made at La Ciotat works. The Armand Behic paid her last visit to Shanghai two years ago, but on the outbreak of war was commandeered by the French Government. Since then she has been acting as a transport in the Mediterranean.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu did not sail for Hankow last night, her place being taken by the s.s. Hsinfung. The Kiangyu will be overhauled for minor repairs, and it is expected that she will only miss one trip on the regular schedule.

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ATTEMPT TO RESTRICT SMUGGLING OF OPIUM

CAUSE OF BRITAIN'S BAN ON IMPORT OF DRUG; MEDICINES ONLY MAY GO IN

(REUTER'S AGENCEY WAR SERVICE)

London, July 28.—The object of the prohibition of the import of opium is to check smuggling from the United Kingdom to the East and America. Bonafide medical preparations containing opium are exempt, but all dealings in the drug itself are forbidden, except under licence. The preparation of opium for smoking is also made an offence.

KITCHENER FUND

(REUTER'S AGENCEY WAR SERVICE)

London, July 28.—The Kitchener Fund is now over £150,000 and is already being distributed. Sir Frederick Treves is supervising the equipment of a house in Regent's Park as a home for disabled officers.

GERMANS LOSE LAST FORTRESS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

Street. Simultaneously, another attack was made from Longueval, with the object of joining the men advancing in the wood.

The history of the fighting for Devil's Wood since the 14th is one of the most wonderful things for sheer, stubborn courage in the whole great battle.

GERMANS INACTIVE

Paris, July 30.—On the Somme front, the almost complete inactivity of the Germans is noteworthy. It is natural that the French and British will not undertake fresh operations on a large scale until after all the positions they have recently captured are strongly organized and the hostile lines have been wrecked by a thorough artillery preparation, but the fact that the Germans make no endeavor to regain the ground they have lost is significant.

It is likely that the lull is caused by the enormous losses they have sustained on the Picardy front, where their re-enforcements, hurriedly brought into action, have melted like snow, causing great weakening and demoralization of their forces. After last week's persistent mists and rains, the perjury charge was dismissed.

the atmosphere is clear again and permitted excellent artillery fire by the French and British artillery, yesterday and great aerial activity.

On the Picardy front, the situation of the British and French troops is increasingly favorable and, doubtless, General von Einem will be unable to obey the Kaiser's order to bend back the British line at any cost. In the region of Verdun, the inactivity of infantry was almost complete in the past few days, till yesterday, when there was a violent but fruitless reaction against the recent progress made by the French.

FRENCH CARRY TRENCHES

The communiqué yesterday afternoon reported the repulse of German attacks on the Somme and Meuse fronts, with heavy enemy losses. French troops carried some trenches near Thiaumont Work.

We repulsed two German attacks in the Vosges, inflicting heavy loss. There were the customary cannoneades elsewhere.

French Carry Trenches

The communiqué yesterday afternoon reported the repulse of German attacks on the Somme and Meuse fronts, with heavy enemy losses. French troops carried some trenches near Thiaumont Work.

The communiqué this afternoon even-ning stated that there was nothing to report apart from a violent cannoneade on the right of the Meuse, in the region of Chapelle Sainte Fine.

The communiqué this afternoon reported: We dispersed an enemy reconnaissance south of Liens and repulsed an attack made by the British on a redoubt in the ravine south of Fleury. We continued our bombardment of Fleury, Vaux Wood and Fumlin Wood.

Three German aeroplanes were downed in the region of the Somme and a fourth in the Argonne. We bombed the railway-stations in the Noyon district and the railway-stations and military establishments at Muheim.

DESPERATE ENGAGEMENTS

The communiqué this evening reported: There was a series of desperate engagements north of the Somme all day. The French, this morning, attacked on the front between Hill 129, north-east of Hardecourt and the River Somme, captured

VILLAGE SITE DISAPPEARS

The destruction of the village was so complete that the very stones disappeared and its site could not be distinguished from the surrounding country.

Everywhere, there are holes thirty feet deep, emitting a stench testifying to the presence of corpses.

The final assault was carried out with great gallantry by the Australians, who were covered on the west by a London Brigade, who joined them north of the village, near the cemetery.

A battalion of Bavarian troops holding the north edge of the village was decimated by our artillery when

they dashed across three hundred yards of ground to the cemetery. The survivors were made prisoners.

The official communiqué issued on Friday evening reported: There was mine-fighting in the Argonne. The French occupied two craters, after a bomb-attack. We progressed, on the right of the Meuse, west of Thiaumont Work.

We repulsed two German attacks in the Vosges, inflicting heavy loss. There were the customary cannoneades elsewhere.

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The communiqué yesterday afternoon reported the repulse of German attacks on the Somme and Meuse fronts, with heavy enemy losses. French troops carried some trenches near Thiaumont Work.

The efforts of the enemy were shattered by our fire. Their losses were very heavy. The French took 200 prisoners.

A German attack, west of Thiaumont, on the right of the Meuse, was repulsed.

the whole system of enemy trenches for a depth varying from 300 to 500 meters and held all the conquered ground against fierce enemy counter-attacks in the afternoon.

The French attack reached the outskirts of the village of Maurepas, captured a wood north of Hem station, a quarry north of the wood and the end of Monacu Farm. The German counter-attacks were especially fierce at Monacu, where the fighting raged with the utmost fury.

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Admiral Jellicoe's Full Report On Battle Of Jutland Bank

London, July 7.—A special Supplement to the London Gazette, issued yesterday, contains Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's despatch on the Battle of Jutland on May 31 and June 1, with Sir David Beatty's report, on which it is largely based, as an appendix.

It is accompanied by a letter from the Admiralty to Sir John Jellicoe, conveying to him their full approval of the work of the Fleet in the action; and an "appreciation" of the battle issued by the Press Bureau.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S DESPATCH.

Admiralty, July 6, 1916.

The following Despatch has been received from Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Commander-in-Chief, Grand Fleet, reporting the action in the North Sea on May 31, 1916.—

Iron Duke,

June 24, 1916.

Sir.—Be pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the German High Sea Fleet was brought to action on May 31, 1916, to the westward of the Jutland Bank, off the coast of Denmark.

The ships of the Grand Fleet, in pursuance of the general policy of periodical sweeps through the North Sea, had left its bases on the previous day, in accordance with instructions issued by me.

In the early afternoon of Wednesday, May 31, the 1st and 2nd Battle-cruiser Squadrons, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Light-cruiser Squadrons and Destroyers from the 1st, 9th, 10th and 13th Flotillas, supported by the 5th Battle Squadron, were, in accordance with my directions, scouting to the southward of the Battle Fleet, which was accompanied by the 3rd Battle-cruiser Squadron, 1st and 2nd Cruiser Squadrons, 4th Light-cruiser Squadron, 4th, 11th and 12th Flotillas.

The junction of the Battle Fleet with the scouting force after the enemy had been sighted was delayed owing to the southerly course steered by our advanced force during the first hour after commencing their action with the enemy battle-cruisers. This was, of course, unavoidable, as had our battle-cruisers not followed the enemy to the southward the main fleets would never have been in contact.

The Battle-cruiser Fleet, gallantly led by Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., and admirably supported by the ships of the Fifth Battle Squadron under Rear-Admiral Hugh Evan-Thomas, M.V.O., fought an action under, at times, disadvantageous conditions, especially in regard to light, in a manner that was in keeping with the best traditions of the service.

THE EARLIER STAGES

ADMIRAL BEATTY'S ACCOUNT.

The following extracts from the report of Sir David Beatty give the course of events before the Battle Fleet came upon the scene:—

At 2.20 p.m. reports were received from Galatea (Commodore Edwin S. Alexander Sinclair, M.V.O., A.D.C.), indicating the presence of enemy vessels. The direction of advance was immediately altered to S.E.E., the course for Horn Reef, so as to place my force behind the enemy and his base.

At 2.35 p.m. a considerable amount of smoke was sighted to the eastward. This made it clear that the enemy was to the northward and eastward, and that it would be impossible for him to round to Horn Reef without being brought to action. Course was accordingly altered to the eastward and subsequently to north-eastward, the enemy being sighted at 3.31 p.m. Their force consisted of five battle-cruisers.

After the first report of the enemy the 1st and 3rd Light Cruiser Squadron changed their direction, and, without waiting for orders, spread to the east, thereby forming a screen in advance of the Battle Cruiser Squadrons and 5th Battle Squadron by the time we had haulled up to the course of approach. They engaged enemy light cruisers at long range. In the meantime the 2nd Light Cruiser Squadron had come in at high speed, and was able to take station ahead of the battle cruisers.

PASSPORT PHOTOS

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the time we turned to E.S.E., the course on which we first engaged the enemy. In this respect the work of the Light Cruiser Squadrons was excellent, and of great value.

SEAPLANE SCOUTS' GOOD WORK.

From a report from Galatea at 2.25 p.m. it was evident that the enemy force was considerable, and not merely an isolated unit of light cruisers, so at 2.45 p.m. I ordered Engadine (Lieutenant-Commander C. G. Robinson) to send up a seaplane and scout to N.N.E. This order was carried out very quickly, and by 3.3 p.m. a seaplane, with Flight Lieutenant F. J. Rutland, R.N., as pilot, and Assistant Paymaster G. S. Trewin, R.N., as observer, was well under way: her first reports of the enemy were received in Engadine about 3.30 p.m. Owing to clouds it was necessary to fly very low, and in order to identify four enemy light cruisers the seaplane had to fly at a height of 900 feet within 3,000 yards of them, the light cruisers opening fire on her with every gun that would bear. This is no way interfered with the clarity of their reports, and both Flight Lieutenant Rutland and Assistant Paymaster Trewin are to be congratulated on their achievement, which indicates that seaplanes under such circumstances are of distinct value.

At 3.30 p.m. I increased speed to 25 knots, and formed line of battle, the 2nd Battle Cruiser Squadron forming astern of the 1st Battle Cruiser Squadron, with destroyers of the 13th and 9th Flotillas taking station ahead. I turned to E.S.E., slightly converging on the enemy, who were now at a range of 23,000 yards, and formed the ships on a line of bearing to clear the smoke. The 5th Battle Squadron, who had conformed to our movements, were now bearing N.W. 10,000 yards. The visibility at this time was good, the sun behind us and the wind S.E. Being between the enemy and his base, our situation was both tactically and strategically good.

At 3.48 p.m. the action commenced at a range of 18,500 yards, both forces opening fire practically simultaneously. Course was altered to the southward, and subsequently the mean direction was S.S.E., the enemy steering a parallel course distant about 18,000 to 14,500 yards.

At 4.48 p.m. the 5th Battle Squadron came into action and opened fire at a range of 20,000 yards. The enemy's fire now seemed to slacken. The destroyer Landrail (Lieutenant-Commander Francis E. H. G. Hobart), of 9th Flotilla, who was on our port beam, trying to take station ahead, sighted the periscope of a submarine from her port quarter. Though causing considerable inconvenience from smoke, the presence of Lydiard (Commander Malcolm L. Goldsmith) and Landrail undoubtedly preserved the battle-cruisers from closer submarine attack. Nottingham (Captain Charles B. Miller) also reported a submarine on the starboard beam.

DESTROYERS' GALLANT ATTACK.

Eight destroyers of the 13th Flotilla, Nestor (Commander the Hon. Edward B. S. Bingham), Nomad (Lieutenant-Commander Paul Whitfield), Nicator (Lieutenant Jack E. A. Mocatta), Narborough (Lieutenant-Commander Geoffrey Corlett), Pelican (Lieutenant-Commander Kenneth A. Beattie), Petard (Lieutenant-Commander Evelyn C. O. Thomson), Obdurate (Lieutenant-Commander Cecil H. H. Sims), Nerissa (Lieutenant-Commander Montague C. B. Legge), with Moorsom (Commander John C. Hodgeson), and Morris (Lieutenant-Commander Edward S. Graham), of 10th Flotilla, Turbulent (Lieutenant-Commander Dudley Stuart), and Termagant (Lieutenant-Commander Cuthbert P. Blake), of the 9th Flotilla, having been ordered to attack the enemy with torpedoes when opportunity offered, moved out at 4.15 p.m. simultaneously with a similar movement on the part of the enemy destroyers. The attack was carried out in the most gallant manner, and with great determination. Before arriving at a favorable position to fire torpedoes, they intercepted an enemy force consisting of a light-cruiser and fifteen destroyers. A fierce engagement ensued at close quarters, with the result that the enemy were forced to retire on their battle-cruisers, having lost two destroyers sunk, and having their torpedo attack frustrated. Our destroyers sustained no loss in this engagement, but their attack on the enemy battle-cruisers was rendered less effective owing to some of the destroyers having dropped astern during the fight. Their position was therefore unfavorable for torpedo attack.

Nestor, Nomad, and Nicator, gallantly led by Commander the Hon. Edward B. S. Bingham, of Nestor, having their torpedo attack frustrated.

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Official German Statement On Gains of Belligerents

Both Sides Double European Conquests O. First Year;
Central Powers Hold 2,658,000 Captives

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, July 30.—The German Government publishes the following figures about the German conquests at the end of the second year of war:

The Central Powers occupied 421,000 square kilometers, against 182,000 a year ago. The enemy occupied in Europe 22,000 square kilometers, against 11,000 a year ago. The Central Powers, Bulgaria and Turkey captured 2,658,000 enemy soldiers, against 1,656,000 after the end of the first year. The number of prisoners taken by the Germans alone is made up as follows:

French: 5,247 officers, 348,000 men, Russians: 9,019 officers, 1,202,000 men.

British: 947 officers, 30,000 men.

The war body brought to Germany, except everything that has been utilized immediately at the front, consists of: 11,036 cannon, 4,700,000 shells, 3,450 machine-guns and 1,550,000 rifles.

According to the statistics of German wounded soldiers, 90.2% have returned to the front, 1.4% died, the remainder, 8.4%, were unfit for service or released. The military measures, on account of vaccination, were never disturbed by epidemics.

Campaign in West

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 29.—Western theater: In the Somme district, there was lively artillery fighting. In the Pozieres sector, strong British attacks failed. North of the Somme, attempts to attack were suppressed by the German fire.

There was no infantry activity in the Meuse district. The British bombardment of Comines caused losses among the civilian population. There was some material, but no military damage done.

Near Rocourt, north of Arras, a hostile aeroplane was shot down by full hits of defensive gunfire.

Eastern theater.—Army group of von Hindenburg: German aviators several times successfully attacked hostile transport trains with troops and also railway establishments.

Army group of Prince Leopold: The engagements on the front Skrobova-Vygoda, which yesterday morning were still going on, have now been decided completely in the favor of the Germans.

Army group of von Linsingen: The Russians extended their attacks yesterday to parts of the Stokhod sector and the front north-west of Sokul, but were repulsed. The Russian losses were heavy.

Minor advances at other places on the Stokhod front equally failed. North-west of Lutsk, the enemy, after several fruitless attacks, succeeded in entering our lines near Trystyn, which caused us to give up the lines, held by us up to now, beyond the Stokhod.

Stop Russian Attack

West of Lutsk, the Russian attack was stopped by our counter-attack. Near Zvintze east of Gorochov, the enemy were flatly repulsed. A Russian aeroplane was shot down in an air engagement south of Fesreta.

Army group of Count von Bothmer: Repeated Russian attacks in the districts north-east and south-east of Monasterzyka broke down, the enemy suffering heavy losses.

A hostile aviator, on July 26, fell down in an air engagement over the Doiran Lake.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, July 27.—Russian theater, West of Berestecza, a Russian night attack was repulsed. Violent Russian attacks between Radzivilov and the Styi broke down. The Russians were likewise repulsed on both sides of the road to Leczniv. A thousand Russians were made prisoners.

North of Prislop ridge, the Austro-Hungarians began to advance, crossed the Czarny and gained the opposite heights, where they repulsed Russian counter-attacks.

Italian theater.—Near Panveggio, several Italian attacks were repulsed.

Vienna, July 28.—Russian theater: The enemy, in the district north of Brody, continued their attacks during the whole day; late in the afternoon, they were repulsed, not gaining any ground. In the evening, a Russian mass attack succeeded in entering the Austro-Hungarian positions east of the road from Leczniv to Brody. The Austro-Hungarians continued the fighting at the southern edge of Brody.

Austro-Hungarian detachments near Pustomyty, in Volhynia, drove the enemy from their advanced entrenchment. North-east of Svininchy, a local Russian attack was opposed by our counter-attack.

Austrians Pushed Back

About the middle of July, after a pause of four weeks, the Russians

Louisiana, that they saw an allied cruiser within the Virginia Capes on Tuesday morning, is corroborated by the Lieutenant-Commander of the American collier Neptune, who said he could not identify the cruiser, but saw her leaving Cape Charles and Cape Henry about three o'clock in the morning.

The public here are realizing more and more that, although the British black-list may be formally legal, its *sabre* effect is unlimited and that it amounts to intimidation similar to that of common blackmail. Many examples show this.

Taus, a Japanese vessel, which had traded in Brazil, was taken by a black-listed firm in Brazil; afterwards had to unload the goods again and to proceed without them. A black-listed New York firm attempted to charter a ship belonging to a Swedish company, which, however, refused because the deal would lay them open to British suspicion, thereby causing the firm disadvantages, as port facilities in England would be denied.

The typical example is the case of the commercial house of I. C. Kahn, of New York, which applied to the National Bank for letters of credit in gold dollars, in order to pay for goods in North China. The bank refused, stating that, while the firm's credit was unquestioned, the bank was afraid of British retaliation.

The Florida Times-Union, in an editorial, says that if neutrals may lawfully be forbidden to trade with a British subject, then it would certainly be unlawful to sell munitions to Great Britain, as a neutral must observe the same law towards all belligerents.

The Chicago Herald writes: "Since the black-listed firms are not exclusively engaged in the trade with Germany, the effect will be to enlarge the primary boycott, with the secondary one of restricting the trade of neutrals with each other."

Criticise Jutland Strategy

The report of Captain William Sims, who is considered the most brilliant strategist of the United States navy, on the battle of Jutland, has been published by the House Committee for naval affairs. In his report Captain Sims says:

A well balanced navy should possess battle-cruisers, the necessity of which he had already mentioned before the battle occurred, in connection with the American naval program. Discussing the battle, Sims emphasized the possibility of suppression of certain essential features, for military and political reasons.

Sims' comments on the battle contain the following interesting observations. The contention of British writers that the sacrifice of the battle-cruiser squadron was justified, in order to delay the action against the battleships, is not believed to be sound, because the military situation did not require a delaying action.

There is no reason to believe that the Germans intended to risk their fleet in a decisive action against a superior enemy.

There is every reason, however, to believe that the Germans knew what they intended and a reasonable presumption is that they accomplished what they intended, namely, "the trapping and pounding of the British battle-cruisers, before they were supported by the main body."

A despatch to the New York World from their correspondent at the German headquarters on the Somme says: "In India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Ireland, Scotland, England and France are trying with unparalleled assaults to crush the German phalanxes, but that there is no faltering, no wavering. There is, however, a goodlike confidence that Germany will withstand and smash the crest of the storm-waves which are breaking and will shove them back again with a mighty blow."

The departure of the Kaiser and the Chief of the General Staff, General von Falkenhayn, for the eastern front is regarded as a sign of the situation on the Somme is considered safe. There is no trace of weakness in the German wall of iron and blood, cemented by the courage and the determination to hold or to die.

There is no crack in the German anvil, upon which are falling the most terrific blows which ever fell upon an army. There is power and push enough behind this wall to swing the world, and the Mede�aner in return, with frightful effect.

No Greek phalanx ever stood with more death-defying endurance and fearlessness as the Germans at the present time.

Poland Relief Plans

Berlin, July 30.—Viscount Grey answered the appeal of President Wilson to all belligerent nations to establish an understanding about the relief work in Poland and issued a declaration which is no more than an attempt to include territories occupied by Germany and Austria-Hungary into the system to the starvation of Germany, as proclaimed by the British Government.

The correspondent bases his report upon personal observations. He says that he mingled with the troops in their trenches and behind the front and endeavored in every way possible to discover some indication of a falling-off in the fighting spirit. He says he was allowed to talk freely with the soldiers.

The men were well clothed and well fed. The soldiers were amused when informed that it was reported abroad their rations were being cut down and that they were often forced to go hungry.

The Mystery Cruiser

In spite of the British denial of a British warship having dashed into Chesapeake Bay, the statement of officers of the American battleship

German case, a world-wide agitation was launched against Germany.

The Berliner Lokalzeitung reports about incendiarism in Petrograd. On Tuesday, the wooden palace bridge across the Neva took fire at several places.

Immediately, pontoons, which had been set afire, drifted burning towards the Vassili Ostrov Island, where also a huge fire occurred and to the port, where twelve large steamers, of which several were transatlantic steamers, the swimming dock, the Puttlow Works and other establishments were set afire.

The police suspect anarchists, who plan to burn all public establishments serving military purposes.

The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung comments upon the assertion of Lord Robert Cecil in the House of Commons that Germany has undertaken similar steps as the British against commercial houses in neutral countries.

The paper states that this is absolutely untrue. Never have measures been taken which could be compared with the British attempts against the commercial liberty of neutrals.

Scandinavian Protest

The Danish, Norwegian and Swedish Governments decided to protest against the British Order in Council of July 7th. They consider the new rules of sea law at variance with principles of international law.

The Swiss papers, Journal de Geneve and Neue Zürcher Zeitung, comment upon the plan of a union of neutrals, in order to defend their economic independence. The Journal de Geneve suggests a union between Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Spain and the United States.

The paper Nieuwe Courant urges the Dutch Government to return to the principles expressed in November, 1914, in Washington, about the rights of neutrals.

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GOOD CROPS AND PEACE IN HAICHO DISTRICT

Salt Inspector Ensigner Unearths Smugglers; Gen. Peh Pao-shan's Efficiency

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Haichou, July 27.—While heavy rains and floods are causing distress and apprehension some fifty miles to the south, we here are rejoicing in a moderate amount of rain and fairly good harvests. The prospects for the second crops are good.

Government Salt Inspector Ensigner has instituted a searching prosecution of salt smugglers that has caused consternation among this class of evil doers among whom may be found several of the most influential families of Haichou. The local officials are also said to be implicated. Punishment without regard to rank is said to be sure.

Mr. Ensigner's investigation includes also all the important centers in his district and everywhere he has unearthed much corruption both among gentry and officials. "Promotions" (?) are said to be already waiting for some of these officials.

The highest praise is due Mr. Ensigner for the thorough, efficient work he is doing in all departments of his office and it is to be hoped that the Chinese Government will appreciate this fact and give him suitable recognition.

The Lan-Hai railroad is being surveyed once more, this time in a straight line from Hsichowfu to Haichou except for a southward bend just sufficient to clear the Shantung border. This time Chinese capital is to be used, so the Chinese say, and the road is to be pushed through within a very short time.

I have heard, and believe it to be true, that this line is being pushed through now to offset and render unnecessary the construction of a proposed Japanese line from Tsingtao through Kaumi and Ichowfu to Hsichowfu.

Certain monarchists have returned from Peking where they held im-

portant posts under Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Following the re-establishment of the Republic these people were compelled to flee for their lives. Indeed certain of the most important of them, according to rumor, lost their lives in Peking just as they were about to return home, whether by suicide or by the hands of their enemies is not known. Certain it is that two coffins containing the bodies of members of a certain well known family here, were quietly brought home and as quietly disposed of, not even a funeral being held.

The assumption of the Presidency by Li Yuan-hung is gladly acclaimed by all classes here except certain officials and high families who were favorable both to Yuan Shih-k'ai and to the ill-born monarchy. A feeling of relief and satisfaction is very apparent.

Special mention should be made of the efficient management of military affairs here by General Peh Pao-shan.

Not only has he cleared this part of the province of robbers but his effective policing of the country has made that as safe and quiet a district as there is in the province. General Peh has recently acquired a small gunboat with which he is running down the coast pirates and keeping order among the salt fields near the coast.



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SPORTS ○ Latest News of Athletic World ○ GOSSIP

BROOKLYN IS DEFEATED IN HARD HITTING GAME

Flagship Succumbs 14-9 To Combined Shanghai-Sailors Team; Four Home Runs

The Brooklyn ball team was defeated Sunday—but it took a combination of Shanghai players and Brooklyn men to do it. The score was Shanghai 14, Brooklyn 9. Four of the victorious team were Shanghai men. The way the ball was pounded was the feature of the game. There were four home runs, the authors thereof being Eysinger, Sellers, Bowers, and Brenner. "Ike's" wasn't counted because he didn't touch third. Eysinger also got a three-bagger.

The Shanghai team had a Brooklyn battery. "Dynamite" Hylton pitched and Sellers took them off the bat. Hylton struck out six and walked four. Gahn, twirling for Brooklyn, walked seven and struck out three. The score:

Brooklyn

	A	B	R	H	S	P	O	A	E
Leatherby, s.s.	4	1	2	3	0	5	2		
Friels, c.f.	3	2	2	0	1	0	1		
Eysinger, c.	5	1	3	0	3	1	0		
Daniels, 1b.	5	1	3	0	10	0	0		
Tangerman, l.f.	6	1	1	0	1	0	0		
Heubel, 3b.	5	2	3	2	2	3	1		
Haggerty, r.f.	4	0	2	1	0	0	0		
McGrath, 2b.	4	0	0	0	6	0	2		
Gahn, p.	5	1	1	0	1	1	0		
Total.....	41	9	17	7	24	10	6		

Shanghai

	A	B	R	H	S	P	O	A	E
Sellers, c.	5	3	2	0	5	2	0		
Bronner, 2b.	4	3	2	0	4	5	1		
Nichols, 3b.	5	0	3	0	3	1	1		
Rasmussen, s.s.	6	0	2	0	4	1	2		
Giroux, c.f. & r.f.	5	1	1	1	0	1	0		
Gabel, l.f.	2	2	1	1	0	0	0		
Wilhoit, r.f.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0		
Temple, c.f.	3	2	1	0	0	0	0		
Bowers, 1b.	5	2	2	0	10	0	0		
Hylton, p.	3	1	0	0	5	0	0		
Total.....	40	14	15	2	27	15	4		

A Correction

In the report of Saturday's game a three-bagger was credited to Roberts which should have been given to Morrison.

Cricketers v. Baseballers

The Shanghai ball team is to play a nine made up of cricketers on Saturday afternoon. Swan and Rasmussen will be lent to the cricket-baseball team because it was decided that there should be baseball men on the team to coach their comrades on the inner workings of the game. Rasmussen will be captain. In a similar contest played several years ago, the baseball team came very near being defeated by the cricketers.

Lawn Bowls

Shanghai Rink Championship
The first round of the Shanghai Rink Championship was completed during the weekend with the following results:

J. Park	G. L. Campbell	(skip)	(skip)						
W. T. Bissell	R. A. Lawson								
R. K. Hamilton	C. M. Bain								
Arch. Taylor	F. L. Marshall								
23									
A. D. Bell	H. Veitch	(skip)	(skip)						
O. Crewe-Read	W. J. Ward								
J. C. Macdougall	F. Jones								

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Worry never brought any good to anybody. Still, you say: "I don't worry because I want to; it is because I can't help it"; or, "I worry because I have so much to worry about."

We all have our troubles, and worry, of course, makes matters worse. The patient generally recognises this fact without being influenced in any way by it.

The doctor who could meet this nervous condition and cure it would be the most popular man alive. He cannot do it, however, because the form of nervous exhaustion known as neurasthenia, of which worry is a characteristic symptom, must be cured by the patient. That is why you should write today for the book.

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Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

SEASON AT TSINGTAU ONE OF THE GAYEST

Special Correspondent of The China Press

Tsingtao, July 27.—Lovely weather is being experienced now, the hotels are packed with visitors, and the season is proving a most successful one.

The Humphrey Bishop Co. played several times in the Strand Hotel, and the Russian dancer Klulins was also here for three days. A cinematograph performance takes place twice a week in the Strand Hotel, besides a ball every few days. Inokay's orchestra plays every day and is in great request. With these and other attractions, Tsingtao is quite a gay place.

The Grand Hotel has opened a branch at Lhaschuan, which is 25 miles from Tsingtao and may be reached over a fine motor road, passing through pretty scenery. Many Shanghai people have brought their own motor-cars, as there are over 200 miles of good automobile roads in the neighborhood.

Tsingtao has been particularly free from sickness this year. There were several cases of stomach trouble during last season, but so far there has not been a single case of sickness in any of the three hotels.

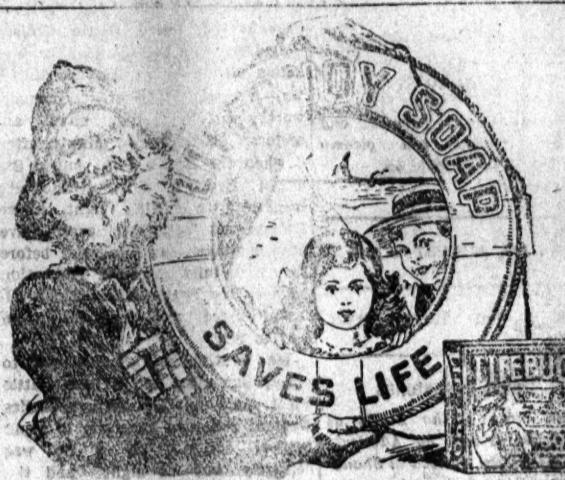
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COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 7TH, THE FIRST TWO EPISODES (4,000 FEET) WILL BE SHOWN

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The China Press

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WEATHER

Bad weather between Formosa and Kinmen. Cloudy and gloomy weather, with variable breezes, in our regions.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 1, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Naval Despatches

The full story of the Battle of Jutland Bank, as told by Admirals Jellicoe and Beatty, arrived in Shanghai yesterday. Owing to space limitations we are able to print only part of the despatches today. The following comment is from the London Times:

THE despatches of Admiral Jellicoe and Admiral Beatty on the Battle of Jutland Bank are published this morning. They are accompanied by a well-meant "appreciation" of the action and of its significance, issued by the Press Bureau and described as the work of a "competent authority." The authority, whose work does not seem to us to be marked by much distinction, illustrates his theory by an attempt at an historical parallel. We have failed to trace it. Can it be possible that he is confusing the situation of Cadiz in 1798 when Troubridge was detached to join Nelson, with that which existed there in 1799 when Bruix entered the Mediterranean?

Fortunately the despatches, which are characteristically frank and businesslike, speak for themselves without inspired comment. They do not tell the whole story. That would be impossible without giving information to the enemy. But they enable us to form a clear conception of the general character of this great action—the greatest since Trafalgar—and of its successive phases and they confirm the conclusions which the nation reached when the false impression created by the first communiqué was removed.

They prove that our victory was complete and that the only reason why it was not crushing was that the darkness enabled the enemy to escape. They show that our strategy was sound and seamanship, that our tactics were admirable in conception and execution, and that once again "the glorious traditions of the past were most worthily upheld." That is what matters most. That is what England always expects of her sailors. It is with pride that she sees how splendidly her expectations have been fulfilled. There were, it will be seen, three main developments in the action, accompanied and complicated by a great number of subsidiary operations. In the first, Admiral Beatty's six battle-cruisers, afterwards supported by Admiral Evan-Thomas' four fast battleships, attacked and clung to Admiral Hipper's five battle-cruisers.

In the second, the same British forces "took on" the whole German Battle Fleet in addition to the German Cruiser Squadron. In the third, the British Battle Fleet came up and drove the Germans off the field.

The Grand Fleet was engaged in one of its periodical sweeps of the North Sea when Sir David Beatty's Squadron, which was scouting to the southward of the Battle Fleet, came into touch with Admiral Hipper's force of five battle-cruisers off the Little Fisher Bank. Sir David at once placed his ships between the Germans and their base, and engaged them at 3.45. Twenty minutes later the Fifth Battle Squadron, under Admiral Evan-Thomas, came into action, though at a very long range. From 4.15 to 4.45 the fighting between the battle-cruisers was "very

fierce and resolute," while a furious conflict went on between the hostile destroyers. Five minutes later the German Battle Fleet was signalled coming up from the south-east. The two Battle Cruiser squadrons had hitherto been on a parallel course to the south-east. Sir David had taken the risk of following the enemy to the south for an hour after fighting began, but, as the Commander-in-Chief explains, this risk had to be faced in order to bring the two main fleets into contact. He now turned north, so as to draw the enemy, who at this time were in overwhelming force, towards our Grand Fleet hurrying to his support.

Admiral Hipper followed this movement, and the German Battle Fleet formed up astern of him, their leading ships engaging our Fifth Battle Squadron. An hour later, at 5.56, the leading battleships of Sir John Jellicoe's force were sighted, and Sir David, who had completely outsteamed the enemy, had hauled right across Hipper's van and compelled him to bear east, and, later, south and west. At 6.21 Admiral Hood brought the Third Battle Cruiser Squadron from the Grand Fleet into action ahead of Sir David Beatty, "in a most inspiring manner, worthy of his great naval ancestors." It was a few minutes after 6 when the Battle Fleet joined Sir David Beatty's ships—a delicate maneuver in failing light, where friends and foes might easily have been mistaken—and engaged before they were fully deployed. The action between the Battle Fleets which followed lasted, with intervals, from 6.17 to 8.20.

We continuously endeavored to close; but after the British Battle Fleet came up, "the enemy's tactics were of a nature generally to avoid further action." By 9 he was "entirely out of sight" and the danger of torpedo attack in the darkness made it impossible to pursue him closely. Sir John "maneuvered to remain between him and his bases," but the Germans, who observed our position from a Zeppelin at dawn, got successfully away. We searched the waters thoroughly on June 1, returned to our bases on June 2, and were ready for action again the same evening.

Of the subsidiary operations, which played so remarkable a part in this tremendous drama, it is not possible to speak in detail here. The work of the destroyers, both during the day action and in their gallant and successful night attacks upon the enemy, is specially noteworthy. Not only did they defeat the hostile destroyers in superior numbers, but they pressed home their attack in daylight on the German heavy ships. These exploits show the old spirit of the days of fireships and "cutting-out" parties. The Third Light Cruiser Squadron attacked the capital German ships with gunfire, and attacked them with impunity. These vessels stood the test of battle surprisingly well. Not one of them was lost. A seaplane proved its usefulness as a scout, and the value of smoke-clouds as a screen was demonstrated in the German retreat.

The Germans appeared to rely greatly upon their torpedoes, but it is gratifying to learn that the only hit they made was against the Marlborough, who reopened fire nine minutes afterwards. The weapon which told was, as our sailors expected, the gun, and with the gun and "the man behind the gun" our superiority was "very marked." The enemy fought with the gallantry that was expected of him, but his efficiency was "rapidly reduced under punishment, while ours was maintained throughout." To all ratings, from the Commander-in-Chief to the youngest boy in the Fleet, the nation owes unbounded gratitude and admiration. They have won a victory which makes England's mastery of the seas more effective than ever, and they have won it in the old way—by skill, by discipline, and by dauntless prowess.

The Gentle Cynic
A sure way to improve the memory is to do something you would like to forget.

Don't try to make a guest feel at home unless you know what sort of home he has.

At any rate, love isn't stone blind. It can generally detect a flaw in an engagement ring.

Life is a mirror in which many a man is ashamed to look himself in the face.

Even in resisting temptation most of us are inclined to follow the line of least resistance.

When a man starts out to make a fool of himself he can be depended upon to surmount all obstacles.

Jellicoe's Report On Battle Of Jutland Bank

(Continued from Page 3)

only showing up clearly at intervals. These conditions prevailed until we had turned our van at about 6 p.m. Between 5 and 6 p.m. the action continued on a northerly course, the range being about 14,000 yards. During this time the enemy received very severe punishment, and one of their battle-cruisers quitted the line in a considerably damaged condition. This came under my personal observation, and was corroborated by Princess Royal (Captain Walter H. Cowan, M.V.O., D.S.O.) and Tiger (Captain Henry B. Pelly, M.V.O.). Other enemy ships also showed signs of increasing injury. At 5.45 p.m. Onslow (Lieutenant-Commander John C. Tovey) and Moresby (Lieutenant-Commander Roger V. Alison), who had been detached to assist Engadine with the seaplane, rejoined the battle-cruiser squadron and took station on the starboard (engaged) bow of Lion (Captain Alfred E. M. Chatfield, C.V.O.). At 5.10 p.m. Moresby, being 2 points before the beam of the leading enemy ship, fired a torpedo at a ship in their line. Eight minutes later she observed a hit with a torpedo on what was judged to be the sixth ship in the line. Moresby then passed between the lines to clear the range of smoke, and rejoined Champion. In corroboration of this, Fearless reports having seen an enemy heavy ship heavily on fire at about 5.10 p.m., and shortly afterwards a huge cloud of smoke and steam.

At 5.35 p.m. our course was N.N.E., and the estimated position of the Battle Fleet was N. 16 W., so we gradually hauled to the north-eastward, keeping the range of the enemy at 14,000 yards. He was gradually hauling to the eastward, receiving severe punishment at the head of his line, and probably acting on information received from his light-cruisers which had sighted and were engaged with the Third Battle Cruiser Squadron. Possibly Zeppelins were present also.

At 5.50 p.m. British cruisers were sighted on the port bow, and at 5.56 p.m. the leading battleships of the Battle Fleet, hearing north 5 miles, I thereupon altered course to east, and proceeded at utmost speed. This brought the range of the enemy down to 12,000 yards. I made a report to you that the enemy battle-cruisers bore south-east. At this time only three of the enemy battle-cruisers were visible, closely followed by battleships of the Koenig class.

THE ONSLOW AND THE DEFENDER

At about 6.05 p.m. Onslow, being on the engaged bow of Lion, sighted an enemy light-cruiser at a distance of 6,000 yards from us, apparently endeavoring to attack with torpedoes. Onslow at once closed and engaged her, firing 58 rounds at a range of from 4,000 to 2,000 yards, scoring a number of hits. Onslow then closed the enemy battle-cruisers, and orders were given for all torpedoes to be fired. At this moment she was struck amidships by a heavy shell, with the result that only one torpedo was fired. Thinking that all his torpedoes had gone, the Commanding Officer proceeded to retire at slow speed. Being informed that he still had three torpedoes, he closed with the light-cruiser previously engaged and torpedoed her. The enemy's Battle Fleet was then sighted, and the remaining torpedoes were fired at them and must have crossed the enemy's track. Damage then caused Onslow to stop.

At 7.15 p.m. Destroyer (Lieutenant-Commander Lawrence R. Palmer), whose speed had been reduced to 10 knots, while on the disengaged side of the battle-cruisers, by a shell which damaged her foremost boiler, closed Onslow and took her in tow. Shells were falling all round them during this operation, which however, was successfully accomplished. During the heavy weather of the ensuing night the tow parted twice, but was resecured. The two struggled on together until 1 p.m. June 1, when Onslow was transferred to tugs. I consider the performances of these two destroyers to be gallant in the extreme, and I am recommending Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Tovey of Onslow, and Lieutenant-Commander L. R. Palmer, of Defender, for special recognition. Onslow was possibly the destroyer referred to by the Rear-Admiral Commanding 3rd Light Cruiser Squadron as follows:

"Here I should like to bring to your notice the action of a destroyer (name unknown) which we passed close in a disabled condition soon after 6 p.m. She apparently was able to struggle ahead again, and made straight for the Derflinger class. DASH OF BATTLE FLEET

HEAVY ODDS AGAINST THE CHESTER

Proceedings of Battle Fleet and Third Battle Cruiser Squadron.

On receipt of the information that the enemy had been sighted the British Battle Fleet, with its accompanying cruiser and destroyer force, proceeded at full speed on a S.E. by S. course to close the Battle-cruiser Fleet. During the two hours that elapsed before the arrival of the Battle Fleet on the scene the steaming qualities of the older battleships were severely tested. Great credit is due to the engine-room departments for the manner in which they, as always, responded to the call, the whole Fleet maintaining a speed in excess of the trial speeds of some of the older vessels.

The Third Battle-cruiser Squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral the Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., which was in advance of the Battle Fleet, was ordered to reinforce Sir David Beatty. At 5.30 p.m. this squadron observed flashes of gunfire and heard the sound of guns to the south-westward. Rear-Admiral Hood sent the Chester (Captain Robert N. Lawson) to investigate, and this ship engaged three or four enemy light-cruisers at about 5.45 p.m. The engagement lasted

for about twenty minutes, during which period Captain Lawson handled his vessel with great skill against heavy odds, and, although the ship suffered considerably in casualties, her fighting and steaming qualities were unimpaired, and at about 6.5 p.m. she rejoined the Third Battle-cruiser Squadron.

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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Interesting Facts from Many Lands

Details of the regulations fixing age. The price of flour is fixed at the prices of flour and bread in the principal cities of Australia are given in an article in The Melbourne Age. The price of flour is fixed at \$54.75 per ton, except in Western Australia, where it is \$55.48. The price of bread in States other than

Western Australia is fixed at 13.2 cents for a four-pound loaf sold over the counter, and 14.2 cents in Western Australia. Where a fraction of four pounds is purchased a proportionate price is to be charged.

In spite of additional expenses due to the war, the street railways of Vienna, owned by the city, paid into the Vienna treasury during the first year of the war the sum of \$468,900. The report for the fiscal year in question shows that, whereas the city-owned street railways employed in normal peace times 12,368 persons, they lost 5,700 immediately to the army and 1,706 later, and were obliged to fill the vacancies largely with women. Not only did the service continue, however, without

interruption, but new work was undertaken, such as the transportation of wounded soldiers by special street trains and the forwarding of all sorts of freight.

For the first time in the history of the Hongkong rice trade a shipment of polished rice has been made to the United States. This first shipment consisted of 100 tons, consigned to San Francisco. A rice-polishing machine of American make was recently installed at Hongkong, which is said to be the first ever taken to the Far East. Previous to the war rice was exported from China to Germany and there polished for the American market. A greatly increased direct trade in polished rice between the Orient and the United States is anticipated.

Japanese manufacturers have many agents travelling in the Central American republics seeking to extend the sale of Japanese goods there, according to information received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington. One of the lines being pushed is Japanese matches.

Argentina imported 1,000 threshing machines during the year ended March 31, 1918, a record importation. The 1915 statistics showed a total importation of 627 threshers, which was 546 more than in 1914.

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in

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"The Swiss House"

1 Nanking Road.

Telephone 218

INTERNATIONAL
CLEANING AND
DYING WORKS

have removed to

F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

(Opposite the Race Course)

Carpets beaten by electric motor

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9768

Here and There

Havana is to have a big amusement park and hippodrome. It will be located in the suburb of Cerro, accessible from the central portion of the Cuban capital by means of two electric car lines. Among the features promised for the new park is an annual agricultural, horticultural, and live stock fair, at which will be exhibited the principal products of Cuba. The cost of the park and buildings will reach, it is estimated, \$400,000. An effort will be made to hold the Olympic games of 1920 in the new Havana park.

The official organization for handling trade between Germany and Russia Poland, now occupied by the German armies, consists at present of seven Chambers of Commerce. It has just published a report stating that the total value of trade between German and Polish firms through the organization has been more \$2,350,000. The organization has appointed 200 agents to represent German firms in Poland.

A project was recently approved by the Russian Government for the construction of a privately owned railway to serve the big timber areas of Northern Russia and the mining regions of the Northern Ural Mountains. The new line will run from Archangelsk to the Russian White Sea port that has come into such prominence during the present war through Pinega, across the Urals, and through Northern Siberia to Chenshevsky on the River Ob. There will also be a branch from the Ural chain to Nadezhinsk. The length of the line will be about 1,000 miles. Owing

to the difficult nature of the region to be traversed the estimated cost of construction is \$51,655,000.

The City of Madras, India, is to hold an All-India Sanitary Exhibition during the last week of next December, and has invited American firms to participate.

Sparrows have increased in numbers so alarmingly in the district of Brunswick, Germany, that the municipal authorities have offered a reward of 10 pfennigs (2.33 cents) for each sparrow's nest with eggs and half that sum for each dead fledged sparrow.

Greece has finally been linked up with the railroad network of the west of Europe by the opening of a short strip of railway. This will make it possible after the war to run through trains from Paris and other Continental capitals to Athens and the Piraeus. The strip in question is that between Gilda, on the Salonica-Monastir line, and Pappapulli, on the Thessalian border, fifty-six miles in length.

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From

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.,
SHANGHAI

Try This Delicious Recipe:

ST. CHARLES CREAM CAKE

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 Cupful flour | $\frac{1}{2}$ Cupful sugar |
| 2 Teaspoonfuls baking powder | 4 Egg yolks |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ Teaspoonful salt | $\frac{1}{4}$ Cupful St. Charles Cream |
| 1 Teaspoonful lemon juice | 4 Egg whites stiffly beaten |
| 3 Tablespoonfuls good lard | (Use level measurements) |

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Cream the lard, add the sugar gradually, creaming after each addition. Beat the yolks until foamy, and add to the creamed lard and sugar. Add dry ingredients and milk alternately, then the lemon juice. Beat 15 minutes, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites; pour into the cake pan and bake in moderate oven forty-five minutes.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 31, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Tls.	
Mex. Dollars:	Market rate: 72.25
Shai Gold Bars:	978 touch...
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1925
Sovereigns:	
Buying rast. @ 2-10% - Tls.	7.08
Exch. @ 72.5-Mex. \$	9.70
Peking Bar	354
Native Interest	.08
Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	30 1/4 d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s. %	
4 m-s. %	
6 m-s. %	
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 28.12
Ex. N.Y. on London	T.T. 476 1/2
Cans	—
Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 2-10%
London	Demand 2-10%
India	T.T. 211 1/4
Paris	T.T. 398
Paris	Demand 298 1/2
New York	T.T. 67 1/2
New York	Demand 67 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 73
Japan	T.T. 74 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 164 1/4
Bank's Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-11 1/2
London	4 m-s. Dcys. 2-11 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-11 1/2
London	6 m-s. Dcys. 2-11 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 412 1/2
New York	70 1/2
CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JUNE	
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen	6.14
Hk. Tls. 1-France	4.65
1-Marks	3.73
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls.	1.30
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen	1.52
1-Rupees	2.42
1-Roubles	2.47
1-Mex. \$	1.50
Stock Exchange Transactions	
Shanghai, July 31, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Stock	
S. M. C. 6% deb. 1908 Tls. 99.00	
Padangs Tls. 15.50	
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.90	
Sungel Duri Tls. 12.00	
Sentral Store 6% deb. Tls. 92.00	
Direct Business Reported	
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.90	
Sharebrokers' Association Transactions	
Shanghai, July 31, 1916.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Direct	
Sungel Duri Tls. 12.00 cash	
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.30 cash	
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50 Aug.	
London Rubber Market	
Reuter's Service	
London, July 29.—Today's rubber prices were:	
Plantation First Latex.	
Spot, 2s 3/4 d. Paid.	
October to December, 2s. 4 1/4 d. Paid.	
Tendency of Market, Quiet.	
Last Quotation, London, July 28:	
Spot, 2s. 3 1/4 d. to 2s. 3d. Paid.	
October to December, 2s. 4 1/4 d. to 2s. 4 1/2 d. Paid.	
Tendency of Market, Weaker.	
RUBBER OUTPUTS	
Messrs. George McBain, general agents for the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitaat in Langkat, have received a telegram from the manager in Sunantra, stating that the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of July was 47,000 lbs.	
LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT	
The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitaat in Langkat:	
"The output of crude oil for July 29 was 104 tons and for July 30, 187 tons."	
BICKERTON'S PRIVATE HOTEL	
Established 20 years.	
402 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class rooms under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.	
FRAZER & CO.	
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.	

Anglo-German Brewery Sold To Dai Nippon for \$500,000

Mr. C. W. Wrightson, chairman of the Anglo-German Brewery Co., Ltd., yesterday informed the shareholders that the board had decided to accept an offer by the Dai Nippon Brewery to purchase the concern for \$500,000. The general meeting, held at the offices in Peking Road, was not very largely attended, only 451 shares being represented.

The chairman was supported by Mr. John Prentice (director), Mr. W. A. C. Platt (legal adviser) and Mr. J. C. Thomson (acting agent).

The chairman said:

The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and will, with your permission, be taken as read. I wish to preface my remarks by explaining why the title of the company still remains the "Anglo-German Brewery Co." in spite of the special resolution passed at an extraordinary meeting of shareholders to change the name of the company to the "Tsingtao Brewery Co., Ltd."

Formal application was duly made to the Hongkong authorities, but the consent of the Governor was only received subsequent to negotiations for a sale of the company being entered into and in view of the sale materializing your directors have deemed it necessary to take further steps in the matter or incur expense in this direction. Your directors regret the unfavorable result of the year's working, but when it is remembered that the company has had to contend against innumerable difficulties it is scarcely to be wondered at that the working has not been successful.

With the exception of the British directors the entire personnel of the company was changed during the year, the agencies, manager, brewers and engineer having been replaced and this complete disorganization not only necessitated a stoppage of the business, but, owing to the peculiar status of the company, sales of beer were practically impossible and only after the many difficulties which had arisen been overcome was it possible to find a market for our beer.

As will be seen in the report your directors recommend that the special or contingency fund of \$30,000 be utilized as a set off against the sum standing at the debit of profit and loss account of \$30,552.59 practically squaring the profit and loss account.

In view of the contemplated sale of the company, I have nothing more to add, but, at the extraordinary meeting to be held on the conclusion of this, I shall have more to say.

The report and accounts, as presented, were adopted, the appointment of Mr. Prentice to the board was confirmed, Mr. James Johnston was re-elected a director and Mr. G. R. Wingrove re-appointed auditor.

There followed an extraordinary general meeting for consideration of the following proposals:

1.—That the agreement of the 7th day of January, 1904, made between the Company and Messrs. Slevogt & Co., having reference to the sale of the company's beer, and the arrangement contained in the company's articles of association 125 to 135, under which Messrs. Slevogt & Co. were to act as agents of the company and all subsequent agreements with reference to same be and the same are hereby cancelled.

2.—That the agreement of the 6th day of June, 1904, made between the company and Messrs. Sietas, Plambeck & Co., having reference to the sale of the company's beer and all subsequent arrangements with reference to same be and the same are hereby cancelled.

3.—That the company be wound up voluntarily and that Clarence Ward Wrightson, Edward Jenneff Hogg, John Prentice and James Johnston be and they are hereby appointed

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS AT LOW RATES OF

INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & CO., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 19 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY

with headquarters in Shanghai. You can therefore deal direct with THE HEAD OFFICE

Assets Tls. 9,324,124.37

Assurances in force Tls. 31,711,561.00

For All Life, Endowment and Annuity Rates, Apply to the

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI

or any of the Company's Branch Offices throughout Asia.

British-American Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

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AMUSEMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME

For 1st, 2nd and 3rd August, 1916

DEBUT

Mdlle.

LOUBERT ORLOVA

In Character Dances

AND

GEORGE PASCHENKO

Baritone Singer

In Opera Songs

Selected New Pictures

Including

"The Veiled Danseuse"

In Three Parts

THE SICCAWEI HOTEL

6 SICCAWEI ROAD

"Shanghai's Coolest Resort"

A STRING BAND

will play every evening, from 11 p.m., commencing

To-night, August 1.

COLD SUPPERS EXCELLENT WINES

Tel. W. 937

When motoring during these SUMMER EVENINGS why not stop at



OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME

For 1st, 2nd and 3rd August, 1916

"A LESSON IN MECHANISM"

Comedy

"The Secret of the Bureau"

Drama in three parts

"NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"

"WHEN THE PRESS SPEAKS"

Vitagraph Comedy

"SAVED IN MEXICO"

L-Ko Comedy

"Quo Vadis"

The Greatest Historical Photo Drama

There will also be shown

A very laughable Keystone Comedy

Dress Circle Seats ... 30 Cents

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Programme for August 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

TONIGHT!!

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A Two-Reel Drama of strength, with the interest increasing from the first moment of showing.

From the celebrated novel by Richard Marsh

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES

Depicting latest events of interest.

ACTIVITY OF THE ALLIES AT SALONICA.

"WHEN FLOWERS AWAKE IN JAPAN"

Pathé-Color Nature Series. Nothing more beautiful has been seen than the flowers in this series of pictures.

The following humorous comedies:

"SUCH A COOK" "AN UNFORTUNATE COMPLAINT"

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St. George's Gardens

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

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Wet or Fine

TONIGHT!

THE HUMPHREY BISHOP

London Star Company

presents

A Complete Change of Programme

including

HARRY RUSSON

"The finest comedian that has visited Shanghai for years"—vide

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New Pathé's British and French Gazettes

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Iloilo Penang
Batavia Ipoh Puket
Bombay Karachi Rangoon
Calcutta Klang Saigon
Canton Kobe Seremban
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Colombo Madras Shanghai
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
Foochow Manila Taiping
Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
Hankow New York Tientsin
Iloilo Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund. Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Dondicherry Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Hankeou Phnom-Penh
Bankers: Bangkok
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, at Peking, * Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT.
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,000,000

\$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman]

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala-Saigon

Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco

Canton London Shanghai

Colombo Lyons Singapore

Foochow Malacca Sourabaya

Hankow Manila Tientsin

Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau

Iloilo New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster

Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts and on Fixed Deposits accord-

ing to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved

Securities, and every description of

Banking and Exchange business

transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the

chief commercial places in Europe,

India, Australia, Africa, China,

Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager.

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government ... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,732,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: MESSRS. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYON: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Hallan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Chanchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan-chendz) Newchwang Vladivostock

Chefoo Nicolayowsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) o/A

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

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Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special

facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal

cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI.

Q. CARRERE.

Managers for China and Japan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts and Fixed Deposits in Tael,

Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling

loans against warehouse receipts and

other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on

Dollar current accounts and fixed

deposits can be obtained on applica-

tion.

K. P. CHEN.

General Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Specially authorised by Presidential

Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang,

Moukden, Changchun, Harbin,

Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung,

Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu,

Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking,

Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foo-

chow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan,

etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved

securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit

Account in Taels at the rate of 3

per cent. per annum and on Fixed

Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per

cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per

cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per

